

By Telegraph

5.00 O'CLOCK.

SPLENDIDLY DONE.

The Battleship Massachusetts Today Makes a Proud Trial Trip.

OVER 16 KNOTS PER HOUR.

THE EXTRA SPEED WILL EARN HER BUILDERS OVER \$100,000 BONUS.

[Special Dispatch to the Transcript.]
BOSTON, April 25.—The new battleship Massachusetts under the most favorable conditions slipped down to Cape Ann for her official trial this morning. The course is from Cape Ann to Cape Porpoise, sixty-two nautical miles. The ship must average a speed of fifteen knots to fulfill the vessels requirements. If she exceeds fifteen knots the builders will receive a bonus of \$25,000 for every quarter knot.

The naval examining board, the Cramps and others interested left Boston at 7 o'clock on a tug. When they reached the battleship the passengers were quickly taken aboard, and the big iron ship swung down the harbor.

The Start Made.
ROCKPORT, Mass., April 25.—The battleship was sighted coming around the eastern point of Gloucester about 9:15 o'clock. The atmosphere was clouded by mist and haze. The sea was smooth, save for a slight ripple with an 8-mile east wind. The vessel was moving at a great speed, directly for the starting line marked by the cutter Dexter.

Without preliminary maneuvering she passed the Dexter with a shriek of whistles at 9:15. Twenty-five minutes later she passed the government ram Katahdin, the second mark six and one fifth miles, which is at the rate of 14.67 knots.

She passed the third mark, same distance at 10:40-42, which is faster than fifteen knots per hour.

The other boats marking the trial course were passed at high speed. A despatch from Kenebuck Port says the battleship made the turn on the half course at 11:55.

This indicates a speed considerably better than fifteen knots.

At 1:31 the smoke from the huge funnel of the Massachusetts, as she sped along on her return trip, became discernible at 1:40-42 as she passed Irvana, 12.25 knots from the finish. Her time to this point indicated she had been doing about sixteen knots.

The Katahdin was passed at 1:34-40.

At 1:57-40 o'clock the Massachusetts crossed the finishing line.

Her Fast Time.
Allowing nineteen minutes for the turn, the actual time was three hours forty-seven minutes and fifty-five seconds. The distance was sixty-two knots, an average speed of 16.2 knots which will assure her builders more than \$100,000 bonus.

After passing the finish, the vessel steamed for Boston harbor where she will remain through the night. Early Sunday morning she will start on her return trip for Philadelphia. Captain Sergeant commanded the ship and Lew. Patterson was pilot.

CARLISLE ATTACKED.

[Special Dispatch to the Transcript.]
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 25.—In a pointed open letter made public today Governor Altgeld answers the address recently delivered in the auditorium at Chicago by Secretary Carlisle. He says that at the conclusion of Carlisle's speech a number of gentlemen arose and asked for further information but the Secretary slipped off the stage and the managers directed the police to hustle the questioners out.

He says other members of the cabinet, Smith and Herbert like Carlisle, made their voices heard for nearly a lifetime of restoration of silver and when they entered Cleveland's cabinet they underwent a change of heart meaning of all this is that they were denounced as scoundrels and lunatics.

Must we infer, says the letter that Smith and Herbert were scoundrels until the tinsel of cabinet positions made them honest. Carlisle should explain if gold and silver cannot stand together now how happens it that they have stood together two hundred years without serious fluctuation at a market ratio of 15 to 1.

Altgeld goes into a lengthy argument making use of references, quotations and

comparisons. He roundly scores Carlisle for using figures issued by the director of the mint "known to be incorrect," instead of using those which the comptroller of the currency issues in regard to the amount of gold in the banks.

He speaks scathingly of a "deal of a year ago between Cleveland, Carlisle and another friend," the reasons given for which extraordinary criminal procedure being that speculators of Wall street had agreed to protect the government against gold raids until the following November. That is that the wealthiest, most enterprising and the most powerful and industrious nation on the globe paid tribute to a small band of speculators for protection.

He says that while Carlisle seems not to have been a success in the capacity of a bunco stealer among the laboring men of Chicago, still there are many points which might develop something very interesting if he would come back and talk about matters he thoroughly understands.

BIG DAY IN BROOKLYN.

The Dedication of a Grant Monument Calls Out a Big Crowd.

[Special Dispatch to the Transcript.]
NEW YORK, April 25.—The colossal equestrian statue of Ulysses S. Grant was unveiled in front of the Union League club, corner of Dean street and Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, this afternoon. It is erected by veterans of the club. It is bronze and weighs 1200 pounds. Governor Morton and staff met the procession at the club house.

After the bands had played several national airs, General Woodford, president of the club, presented the statue to Mayor Wurst, as the representative of the citizens of Brooklyn. As he did so, Ulysses S. Grant, a grandson of the general, pulled a string and the stars and stripes that draped the statue fell. Twenty thousand throats yelled acclaim. After the dedicatory prayer, General Horace Porter delivered the oration which was one of patriotic eloquence.

PITTSFIELD, N. H., April 25.—Maplehurst, one of the most finely appointed summer hotels in the state was partially destroyed by fire during the night. The contents escaped damage, but the hotel was damaged to the extent of \$25,000. Insurance on the building is \$16,000.

LOCAL NEWS.

ANOTHER NEW BLOCK.

The Berkshire Sunday Democrat to Move to Chestnut Street.

F. J. Barber is to build a four-story block on land on Chestnut street which he recently bought of T. E. Brigham. The building will be 24x45 feet and is to be completed by June 1. Half of the space on the first floor and all of the second will be occupied by the Berkshire Sunday Democrat.

Augustus Crane.

Augustus Crane died at his home on Bracwell avenue this morning in the 73rd year of his age. His death was caused by dropsy and heart disease. He had been ill three years and was closely confined for the past three months. Mr. Crane moved from Cheshire to this town in 1857 and became well known as a competent carpenter and builder. He was born in Windsor and went to Cheshire where he lived about 20 years. He and Miss Mary Stetson of Cheshire were married in that village in 1842. Mrs. Crane died some years ago. Mr. Crane is survived by three children, Mrs. William E. Wilson and Mrs. John A. Smith of this city and Mrs. G. B. McKellop of Ayer. When Mr. Crane moved to this town he engaged as carpenter at the Beaver mills under S. W. Brayton. He continued in that position for several years and then formed a partnership with Robert King to do a general building and framing business. Mr. Crane superintended the work in his branch on the Johnson mill, Blackinton church, Simpson shoe factory, new Blackinton block and many of the prominent buildings. He was a reliable workman.

The funeral will occur Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, Rev. A. B. Church officiating.

Another Williamstown Fire.

Williamstown has had two fires within eight hours. The first, this morning Yarter's carpenter shop which was totally destroyed with its contents of tools and lumber was not insured, but there was an insurance of \$200 on the building. At 11:45 this morning fire broke from a defective stove-pipe in the back kitchen of the Sherman house. The rafters were seriously charred and the room thoroughly saturated with water. The hose company did its usual prompt work in preventing a more serious outbreak.

The Inquest Held.

Special Justice Woodhead held an inquest in the court room Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock to ascertain the cause of the death of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Benton which occurred March 23. The persons who were questioned were Mr. and Mrs. Benton, Eugene Benton, their son and Mrs. Oscar Lee a neighbor.

The decision on the hearing will be given in a few days.

COMPLETE SUCCESS.

Third Annual Banquet of the Board of Trade Friday Night.

IT WAS HELD AT THE WILSON.

Over Two Hundred Men Seated at the Tables. Good Supper and Good Music. Excellent Speaking. An Enjoyable and Profitable Occasion.

The third annual banquet of the board of trade was held at the Wilson Friday night and was in all respects a most enjoyable and profitable occasion. Over 200 members and invited guests were present. The supper was served in Wilson hall, the guests being seated at four tables extending the entire length of the hall. Clapp's orchestra was seated in the gallery and discoursed excellent music as the company filed into the hall and at intervals until the speaking began. The divine blessing was invoked by Rev. W. L. Tenney. The banquet served by Manager Bond was such as befit the occasion, and it was 10:30 o'clock when the cigars were lighted and speaking was in order.

After Supper.

When the supper had been disposed of and cigars lighted President E. S. Wilkinson of the Board of Trade arose and spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the North Adams Board of Trade: Having shown due appreciation, I think, of the excellent collation served us by manager Bond, we will now turn our attention to the more interesting part of our banquet.

First of all in your behalf I desire to thank our guests from out of town for honoring us with their presence and their assistance in making this occasion one of especial compliment and honor to our new city government.

At our last banquet our hearts were full of joy and gratitude that the dear old Commonwealth had decided to place in our midst one of her normal schools, an institution which will be so uplifting and helpful to our people in all the years to come. Since then she has given us another honor which we duly appreciate, by making one of our number the highest legislative officer in the state, president of the senate, and we have the satisfaction of giving her in return one of the most popular and efficient officers the senate has ever had. We take this opportunity to extend to an honored fellow townsman, President Lawrence, our most hearty congratulations, and best wishes for his continued success and prosperity, and would be pleased to have him respond to the toast, "The Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

President Lawrence's Address.

I bring with me the congratulations and blessings of our acting governor, Roger Wolcott. He would have come with me, but equilibrium must be maintained and he was afraid that if we both came to the western part of the state the eastern would tip up. I have come not so much to speak as to drink in great draughts of inspiration and incidentally to get a new stock of stories. It gives me pleasure to greet at this festive board my friends, the gentlemen of the press. Their power is boundless, they make and unmake presidents. Sometimes their remarks are critical, suggestive of the path of duty, but on the whole they are to our faults a little blind and to our virtues very kind and make us out as "great" as their conscience will permit.

One who responds to the toast, "The Commonwealth of Massachusetts" certainly has an inspiring subject. What pride a Massachusetts man takes in our old commonwealth, how he loves to run over the list of great names identified with its history, from Hancock, Sam Adams (for whom our old town was named), Warren, Webster, Sumner and Andrew, to the lamented George D. Robinson and Frederic T. Greenhalgh, splendid types of Massachusetts citizenship. While we dwell upon the memories which so richly cluster about Concord bridge and Dunster hill it is well for us, citizens of North Adams, to let our thoughts go still further back to the time when it was a question whether Anglo-Saxon civilization could endure upon the American continent and to remember that little band of heroes led by Colonel Williams, who struggled in yonder valley against a horde of savages to "hold the western gateway." We do well to mark the site of old Fort Massachusetts, a priceless heritage. It is pleasant to remember that the work now being done to that end had its inspiration in a speech made at the first banquet of this board of trade by President Carter of Williams college.

But Massachusetts does not depend entirely upon the past. It is still a leader among the states of the Union. Its voice rings out as true and clear upon the issues of today as it did in '76 and '61. Sincerity is still its watchword. We have had a splendid illustration in the utterances of the two great political parties at their recent convention upon the financial question. Massachusetts stands for honest money, the maintenance of the nation's credit and for the honest payment of honest debts. The decisions of our supreme court are an authority everywhere. Our laws are being enacted in other states and our great charitable and penal institutions are models of their kind. Hand in hand with the free public school goes the free public library. Nowhere in the world has there been such progress and development in the free public library system as here.

There are more absolutely free public libraries in Massachusetts than in all the other states combined. As long as the free public schools and the free public library are practically within the reach of every family in the commonwealth we need not fear the future. We are assured of moral and intellectual life.

At this point Mr. Wilkinson said: During the past year we have witnessed a most important change in the administration of our public affairs. We were

prosperous and happy under the old town form of government, but our number became so great as to make the meetings of our citizens large and unwieldy. We therefore laid aside the garments of our youth and donned the more pretentious robes of the city. Our board of trade was first to move in this matter, and through its efforts a charter was produced and adopted which has been pronounced by good authority the best charter in America. Aware of the fact that the best charter, with incompetent and unworthy men to execute the laws, would not produce good and satisfactory government, as an association we did not rest until we saw the right men in office. For mayor we wanted a broad, high-minded, generous, honorable and successful business man, one fully competent to grasp the situation, and with courage to maintain his convictions and do the right. The eyes of our people largely centered upon the Hon. Albert C. Houghton as being the man who would make the ideal mayor, and notwithstanding the great personal sacrifice he must make, he yielded to our call and is today our honored first mayor. We most cordially endorse his appointments, which give promise of an administration most beneficial to our people. If his presence is not visible tonight he is here in spirit and we give him the most hearty welcome. We give him the Jews in solidifying consideration for the Roman centurion's cry: "He is worthy, for he loveth our nation and hath built us a synagogue." Our mayor is worthy, for he has given evidence that he loves our people, has done more than any other citizen to build our city, and has given us a magnificent memorial library building. I will request Representative Richmond to read a letter which he has from the mayor.

Col. John Bracewell, in responding, said he considered himself one of the board from the first and thought it strange to be the board's guest. He called attention to the letter he wrote that started the city government movement, and which he declared no one knew about but his son-in-law, the fortunate or unfortunate president of the state senate. He reiterated his long standing conviction regarding city government. He asked that too much be not expected of the city government for the first year. He had favored city government because he believed that with it a larger number of prominent business men and young men would take a more active interest in local affairs. We are, he said, just beginning, and must be very careful. We are making precedents. We need to keep the straight and narrow way. We elected our city officials on a broad principle, taking the best men wherever we found them, whether in the Republican or Democratic party. Col. Bracewell, as usual, favored his speech with several good stories which set the audience in a roar, but he made very clear his position on city government and his idea of how it should be administered.

Mr. Wilkinson said in introducing Mayor Hawkins of Pittsfield:

It gives us great pleasure on this occasion to welcome Mayor Hawkins of Pittsfield. A stranger might infer from some statements found in the newspapers that Pittsfield and North Adams had nothing in common. We know this to be far from the truth. There may be a little rivalry between them, but it is honorable, there is no bitterness in it. We rejoice in all that comes to build up and strengthen Pittsfield, one of the most beautiful and interesting cities in our commonwealth. I have the honor to introduce Mayor Hawkins, who will speak upon "Some Phases of Municipal Government."

Address of Mayor Hawkins.

If the judgment pronounced by intelligent foreign observers of American institutions be justified by facts, if it be true that in the conduct of municipal affairs is to be found the one conspicuous failure of the American people in the art of self-government, we have an obvious field for study and effort. I think we must concede this criticism to be just when applied to our large cities, and to be measurably true of smaller ones. While the latter are for the most part free from taint of the corruption prevalent in great centers of population, the methods and principles of conduct of their public business leave much to be desired. We can hardly exaggerate the importance of good local government. It touches our vital interests, in many ways, more nearly and persistently than do the affairs of nation or state. Questions of the tariff and of the currency affect us closely; and the acts of the state legislature, as they are well or ill advised, have direct influence on our welfare. But the proper administration of the home government that assesses our taxes and appropriates and spends the revenue so produced, is a matter of high concern to all of us. So far as that administration falls short of what it may reasonably be asked to attain, in just so far we are denied our rights; and these rights are something more than mere abstractions, for in losing them we are deprived of the full measure of material prosperity and personal comfort that we are rightfully entitled to enjoy.

It is easy to demonstrate the existence of an evil, and a very different thing to suggest an effective remedy. The question of the most desirable form of city charter is fruitful of discussion. The charter of Pittsfield has lately been the subject of much local debate. It offers a strong contrast to the charter of North Adams. Ours is a thoroughly old-fashioned charter; yours is distinctly modern. Our city council has two branches; yours is a single body. Our councilmen are chosen from the several wards; while yours are elected at large, and we have no provision for minor representation except such as is afforded by the chances of political warfare. The executive function of your mayor is broader than with us, and he is vested with far greater powers. If our mayor is to be an important factor in the local government,—if he is to have any influence with his administration,—he must accomplish it largely through personal force and not by any special authority. It would hardly be a prudent thing for me, perhaps, to come to North Adams and grumble over the Pittsfield charter. A year later, I could speak my mind more freely regarding its defects. Please take note that I make no admission as to the superiority of your own. The test afforded by time will be the only sure criterion of its merits, and I can assure you that we are watching its operation with interest.

After all, discussion as to charters touches the main question only superficially. It is desirable that a charter shall be the best that ingenuity can frame, but the best of charter will not suffice of itself. The character of the workman is more important to the structure than the quality of his tools; and while an ill-devised charter may be a hindrance in the path of governmental progress, an ideal charter will not insure good government without good citizenship.

We are fond of saying that party politics has no proper place in local affairs; that municipal questions are purely business questions, in which the intrusion of party politics is a hurtful thing. It may be doubted, however, whether its entire elimination from city government is practicable. A certain amount of organization is indispensable for the choice of candidates and the conduct of elections; and we find in the party organizations permanent and convenient instruments for the performance of this work. For correctives of the grosser evils of partisanship we must rely mainly on independent voting and on the faculty with which we call citizen's movements may be inaugurated when used aright.

Here in North Adams you have done something more than to recognize this principle; you have put it conspicuously in practice. The action of the two parties in uniting in the selection of the distinguished guest of this evening for the first chief magistrate of your new city will redound in twofold manner to your advantage and to your credit. Not only will you reap the direct benefit of his notable civic spirit and of his signal abilities; but in thus honoring him you have honored yourselves, for you have proclaimed a definite policy demanding that fitness of the candidate rather than considerations of partisan expediency shall determine your choice of city officers.

Surely this is a right step towards the solution of the problem of municipal government. And I find in the spirit and significance of this action a very hopeful augury of ultimate success. In the first place it evinces your perception of the right position of the public towards those entrusted with the management of public affairs. Unhappily, a very different spectacle is commonly presented in many cities. It happens too often that municipal officers are no sooner installed after the heat and turmoil and bitterness of a political campaign, than they become targets for narrow and ill-natured criticism and for partisan abuse. Even on the part of that large body of citizens everywhere whose pulses are unapt to stir to the music of the campaign drum corps and who take but a languid interest in the local fortunes of the leading parties, the attitude towards the existing administration is frequently one of indifference or of actual hostility, rather than of encouragement and support. And this association in repudiating that notion which regards city officers as a band of social outlaws, whose depredations are strangely enough tolerated by law but against whom every good citizen's hand should be found, and in appreciating the fact that they are neither more nor less than agents of the people, trying to conduct as best they may the public business and whose efforts in that behalf when well meant and well conceived, should be upheld, not met with indiscriminate condemnation: in thus departing from a custom which unfortunately is not wholly obsolete, your association is rendering a genuine service to your city.

The usefulness of your board of trade to the cause of good municipal government need not, and I am sure, will not, end with this service. This association may well exert an active and lasting influence for good by cooperation with the city government. Among the objects of a board of trade, I take to be a constant and intelligent study of the city's needs, the promotion of public spirit, and the enlistment and cultivation of whatever influences may tend to improve the city's morals, aesthetic and material condition, to make it a more prosperous, a more attractive and a healthier place to live in. Now, in a certain sense and under limitations, the functions of the municipal government are not radically different. Thus there is ample opportunity for effective cooperation. The board of trade counts among its members business men of ripe experience and trained judgment. The best of city councils is not likely to be so rich in this regard. The two may well make common cause. The one may aid the other powerfully by advice on perplexing problems and by hearty support in well-directed efforts. It can do much by arousing active interest in places of that apathy so often exhibited by those who ought to be the best citizens. I mean to suggest no invidious distinction of class or occupation. I mean to imply no lack of faith in the people. They may generally be trusted to act the wise part; and this is peculiarly true whenever a distinctly moral issue is involved. But the proper handling of complicated business matters requires a training; and in purely business questions the people as a whole sometimes lack a sense of true perspective; they sometimes seize on what is trifling or superficial and lose sight of those features that are permanent and essential. The main problems of municipal administration are pure questions of business and finance and the aid and counsel of men experienced in affairs can never come amiss. There is where your board of trade can render a public service of peculiar value. In the attitude which you have assumed towards its first city government, the city of North Adams has abundant reason for self-congratulation.

In introducing Mayor Field of Northampton Mr. Wilkinson said:

North Adams is the infant city of the commonwealth, but she is a sprightly child and much is expected from her. Our sister cities are far in advance of her in many respects, but we are taking long strides to overtake them. A colored boy was recently on an important errand and his donkey balked. Just then a physician came along and inquired: "Sambo, what is the trouble?" Sambo replied, "My donkey won't go." The physician said, "I can make him go," and immediately gave the donkey a hypodermic injection, and the donkey took to his heels, running like the wind, and leaving the colored boy behind. The boy said to the doctor, "What did you give the donkey?" The doctor would not tell him. The colored boy then asked, "How much did you give him?" "Five drops," the doctor said. "Give me ten drops, for I have got to ketch that donkey."

Col. John Bracewell was next introduced as follows:

Having secured the head of the executive department, the next important step was to find the right man for president of the council, the head of the legislative branch. The choice and honor easily fell upon another successful business man, our esteemed friend, Col. John Bracewell. It was placing two presidents in one family but time has shown that they were able to carry the honors without losing their heads. Col. Bracewell is very considerate of the rights of the members of the council and has their fullest confidence, and is very watchful for the interests of the city; and any measures which may be presented for the purpose of bodele will surely meet with defeat at his hands. We welcome him as our guest tonight and shall be pleased to have him respond to the toast, "Our City Council."

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Here in North Adams you have done something more than to recognize this principle; you have put it conspicuously in practice. The action of the two parties in uniting in the selection of the distinguished guest of this evening for the first chief magistrate of your new city will redound in twofold manner to your advantage and to your credit. Not only will you reap the direct benefit of his notable civic spirit and of his signal abilities; but in thus honoring him you have honored yourselves, for you have proclaimed a definite policy demanding that fitness of the candidate rather than considerations of partisan expediency shall determine your choice of city officers.

Surely this is a right step towards the solution of the problem of municipal government. And I find in the spirit and significance of this action a very hopeful augury of ultimate success. In the first place it evinces your perception of the right position of the public towards those entrusted with the management of public affairs. Unhappily, a very different spectacle is commonly presented in many cities. It happens too often that municipal officers are no sooner installed after the heat and turmoil and bitterness of a political campaign, than they become targets for narrow and ill-natured criticism and for partisan abuse. Even on the part of that large body of citizens everywhere whose pulses are unapt to stir to the music of the campaign drum corps and who take but a languid interest in the local fortunes of the leading parties, the attitude towards the existing administration is frequently one of indifference or of actual hostility, rather than of encouragement and support. And this association in repudiating that notion which regards city officers as a band of social outlaws, whose depredations are strangely enough tolerated by law but against whom every good citizen's hand should be found, and in appreciating the fact that they are neither more nor less than agents of the people, trying to conduct as best they may the public business and whose efforts in that behalf when well meant and well conceived, should be upheld, not met with indiscriminate condemnation: in thus departing from a custom which unfortunately is not wholly obsolete, your association is rendering a genuine service to your city.

The usefulness of your board of trade to the cause of good municipal government need not, and I am sure, will not, end with this service. This association may well exert an active and lasting influence for good by cooperation with the city government. Among the objects of a board of trade, I take to be a constant and intelligent study of the city's needs, the promotion of public spirit, and the enlistment and cultivation of whatever influences may tend to improve the city's morals, aesthetic and material condition, to make it a more prosperous, a more attractive and a healthier place to live in. Now, in a certain sense and under limitations, the functions of the municipal government are not radically different. Thus there is ample opportunity for effective cooperation. The board of trade counts among its members business men of ripe experience and trained judgment. The best of city councils is not likely to be so rich in this regard. The two may well make common cause. The one may aid the other powerfully by advice on perplexing problems and by hearty support in well-directed efforts. It can do much by arousing active interest in places of that apathy so often exhibited by those who ought to be the best citizens. I mean to suggest no invidious distinction of class or occupation. I mean to imply no lack of faith in the people. They may generally be trusted to act the wise part; and this is peculiarly true whenever a distinctly moral issue is involved. But the proper handling of complicated business matters requires a training; and in purely business questions the people as a whole sometimes lack a sense of true perspective; they sometimes seize on what is trifling or superficial and lose sight of those features that are permanent and essential. The main problems of municipal administration are pure questions of business and finance and the aid and counsel of men experienced in affairs can never come amiss. There is where your board of trade can render a public service of peculiar value. In the attitude which you have assumed towards its first city government, the city of North Adams has abundant reason for self-congratulation.

In introducing Mayor Field of Northampton Mr. Wilkinson said:

North Adams is the infant city of the commonwealth, but she is a sprightly child and much is expected from her. Our sister cities are far in advance of her in many respects, but we are taking long strides to overtake them. A colored boy was recently on an important errand and his donkey balked. Just then a physician came along and inquired: "Sambo, what is the trouble?" Sambo replied, "My donkey won't go." The physician said, "I can make him go," and immediately gave the donkey a hyp

Vatches

We are selling better watches for \$ money than ever before.

J. Howard & Co.,

atches take the lead. The com-
mation or trust being off enables
to sell an

ppleton,

Tracy & Co.

Jeweled, Waltham movement,
year, Gold filled case, complete
\$20.50.
Silver novelties, Belts, Blouse
sist Sets at the lowest price, taking
ake and quality into consideration,
ur silver is up to standard, 925-
00 fine. All goods sold just as
presented.

Card Plate

Engraving

1 Plate and 50 cards, \$1.00.
Eyesight Tested Free.
Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacles
finished or made to order at short-
est possible notice.

M. BARNES,

5 Wilson Block

Jeweler and Optician.

Shavings

Another Car of **BALED**
HAVINGS Just Arrived.

heard-of prices for

Bedding

for Horses and Cattle.

Costs one-half what

Straw does. Lasts

twice as long.

Special Price on a load delivered from the car.

Order at once of

T. W. Richmond & Co.,

T. W. RICHMOND N. H. ARNOLD.

31 STATE STREET.

F. G. FOUNTAIN,

NEW \$5 POCKET KODAK.

THE NEW \$5 BULL'S EYE.

Are the favorites and leaders in the

race. Popular and pleasant Amateur

Photography. No one can afford to

without Good Pictures when they can

be obtained with so little trouble and

expense.

F. G. FOUNTAIN,

SOCIETY STATIONERY AND

PHOTOGRAPHIC CUTTIES.

Bank Street, North Adams, Mass.

HARVEY A. GALLUP

BUYS,

SELLS

and EXCHANGES

Real Estate

Boland Block, N. Adams.

They all say so.

Mr. Darius Smith, druggist, 320 Mulberry

street, Syracuse, N. Y., says: "I know of

many cases where

Smith's Eye Water

Has been of great benefit, among them a

resistant clergyman. It gives satisfaction

and is a good seller. It has a yellow

wrapper with large Eye on top.

ALL DRUGGISTS, 25 CENTS.

The City

CASH

GROCERY

Has no books, no book-keeper and

no clerks out soliciting

orders. My prices are my salesmen

and my goods are sold on a

small margin from the whole-

sale price. Goods delivered.

F. E. BENSON,

Cor. Main and Marshall Sts.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

Happenings of Interest in Our

Neighbor Towns.

AT ADAMS TODAY.

Jimmie Dean's Liquor Case--

The Odd Fellows Cel-

ebration--No Athletic

Exhibition--High

School Debate.

THE DEAN LIQUOR CASE.

A Long Examination of Many Wit-

nesses this Morning.

The continued case of James B. Dean,

who was charged with violating the

liquor law, came up before Judge Bixby

this morning. Chief Curran, Officer

Hedeker and Hiser and Sheriff O'Brien

testified that they had found Mr. Dean's

place on Monday and found a keg of wine

and a bottle of mixed liquors. Louis

Rohrbach testified that he had bought

older and drank it on Mr. Dean's premises

at different times. He also swore to having

bought liquor there on the 28th of

February. Area Walling stated that he

saw Rohrbach drinking in Dean's house

and that Rohrbach had procured the liquor

for him at his request. Philip Trotter

and Joseph Cero stated that they had

accompanied Rohrbach to Dean's place at

various times and had drunk older there.

Joseph Belair testified that he had said

he could get older there. The common-

wealth case was closed at noon and the

case was then set aside until 3 o'clock.

ODD FELLOWS' CELEBRATE.

Banquet with Good Speeches by

Prominent Members.

Hoosac Valley lodge of Odd Fellows

and Golden Link Rebekah lodge cele-

brated their anniversary at Odd Fellows

hall Friday evening by a banquet. The

spread was served by members and their

wives and the entertainment was confined

to them and their families. William

O'Brien acted as master of ceremonies

and made a very interesting address. He

also called upon James R. Pickett and

George Kerr, who spoke entertainingly.

The musical program was made up of

selections by Miss Jennie Meiklejohn,

Miss Ella Sanderson, Miss Anna Hiser,

Miss Harrington, Miss Howells of Black-

inton and Mr. Beasley of North Adams.

There was so large an attendance that

tables had to be prepared in the lodge

room. After the spread, there was a

dance with music by Tolland's orchestra

and Fred D. Field prompter.

NO ATHLETIC EXHIBITION.

Entertainment of the Riverside Ath-

letic Proves a Fizzle.

The so-called "Riverside Athletic club,"

made up of several North Adams young

men desirous of making a few dollars, had

hard luck with their entertainment they

were billed to give at the opera house Fri-

day evening. An interesting musical pro-

gram was arranged for the first part and

the second part was to consist of several

boxing bouts and a wrestling match. The

affair was well advertised, but only a few

tickets were sold, and Friday Manager

Hicks of the opera house notified the

young men that they must pay for the hall

before the show. That they were in good

faith they showed by retaining the hall

under such a condition. However, at the

appointed hour only a few spectators

were in the hall and the projectors de-

cided to close up shop.

PREPARING FOR BASEBALL.

Manager Fern to Begin Arranging a

Nine.

Joseph Fern, for several years past man-

ager of the local baseball nine has decided

to begin arranging a nine at once and first

of all the Benfrow grounds will be placed

in good condition. Mr. Fern is a capable

manager and with proper encouragement

can procure a first-class nine and give

Adams, people the opportunity of seeing

some first-class games. There are some

good players in town and Mr. Fern in-

tends to secure a few good men outside to

play for him.

CHURCH STRIKE SETTLED.

The Union Finally Decides to Lay the

Stone.

The Masons, Bricklayers & Plasterers'

union has finally decided to lay the Gross

marble at the new St. Charles' church. At

this week's meeting the union appointed

a committee to go to Lee and report on

what they saw. Whatever the result of

the visit, the men have been ordered to

return to work and the stone is being laid

more rapidly.

MRS. PENNIMAN RECOVERING.

Mr. A. B. Penniman, wife of Rev. A. B.

Penniman has returned from New York

where she has been in a hospital for sev-

eral months. Although she is not fully

recovered Mrs. Penniman is able to be

about the house and her many friends

earnestly hope that she will soon be her-

self again.

Mrs. Ella Roberts of Amherst is the

guest of her son, Frank W. Roberts.

The Methodist society expects that the

new pastor, Rev. Mr. Boyce, who comes

from the Pawling avenue church at Troy,

will preach here Sunday.

THE SITE TOO SMALL.

The committee recently appointed by

the town to look for a site and procure

plans for a police station, has looked over

the plot of ground owned by the town, in

the rear of the town hall, and considers it

too small for the required purpose unless

some of the adjoining land be annexed to

it. The plans which the committee will

subject to the town's consideration, will

be of the latest improved pattern.

MEMORIAL DAY ATHLETICS.

The high school debating club discussed

this question Friday evening: "Resolved

that Memorial Day be held sacred to its

purpose and all sports be prohibited."

Rev. O. I. Darling was chosen judge and

the debate was very spirited. The judge

decided in favor of the negative dispu-

tant and the house decided the merits of

the question to be on the affirmative side.

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Ralph Williams and Frank Bowen won

Friday afternoon second division medal

contest at the high school.

R. L. Fosburg of James Stewart & Co.

was in town Friday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Murray of Murray

street went today to Green Island, N. Y.,

to attend the funeral of a relative.

C. T. Plunkett returned from Boston

Friday night.

The Berkshire cotton company's sewers

under the Boston & Albany tracks, to the

canal east of the number three mill, will

be laid Sunday.

CHESHIRE.

Schools 3 and 4 at the center observed

today Arbor Day, by setting a few class

trees about the school grounds.

J. M. Canedy of North Adams was in

town Friday.

George Northup is out with a new cov-

ered wagon for market purposes.

The Greylock cream gatherer is meet-

ing with an increasing business.

The highway which is being graded at

the reservoir will be finished in another

week. Some 50 loads of timber per day

are being hauled there.

James Keeley a prosperous dairyman

here has sold his milk to an Adams

dealer.

The sidewalk not being fully finished

yesterday, the teams will be kept hauling

gravel today. That supply of provisions

for dinner were so plenty the workers all

took supper as well. The ladies here are

good cooks.

Geo. Bryant is doctoring the fruit trees

by grafting. He is in such demand that

he has many orders from other towns.

Fred Fowler went to Williamstown to-

day.

The Junior club of ladies met with Miss

Nellie Prince Friday evening.

The ladies club which has been organ-

ized several years closed Friday evening

until October.

Clayton Prince has obtained employ-

ment at North Adams going to and re-

turning every day.

It is expected the Universalists will hold

services at their church Sunday after-

noon, after this date.

WILLIAMSTOWN.

CARPENTER SHOP

